

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

END OF YEAR EXAMINATIONS

SEPTEMBER 2016

DEM 2110: SOURCES AND MEASURES OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

INSTRUCTIONS:

SECTION A IS COMPULSORY. ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1. Answer True/False to the following questions

- i. A system of registers was introduced in Hungary in the eighteenth century
- ii. At the end of 1967, population registers were known to be in operation in at least fifty – five countries.
- iii. The earliest record, a register of households and persons comes from the Taika Dynasty in China during the second century B.C.
- iv. Household registration in Japan began in the seventh century, A.D., during the Han Dynasty restoration
- v. Sampling surveys are often used in collecting both static and dynamic population data.

2. Provide short answers to the following questions

- i. What are sampling and non-sampling errors?
- ii. In sampling, what is the Margin of Error?
- iii. What is the difference between Non-coverage errors and non-response errors?
- iv. What is the difference between EAs and SEAs in a census?
- v. Name five primary data collection tools used to capture information from the patients at a health service provision centre.
- vi. What data collection issues are currently faced in Africa, particularly in Zambia?

3. "In Zambia, like many other **developing countries**, generally has severe constraints in the area of data availability and collection, completeness, quality of information, non-response, time-lags and underreporting. Even resources to enable the collection, and dissemination of requisite data are, quite often, never sufficient".

With reference to vital registration systems, amplify and validate the above statement. What do you recommend can be done to address the situation and how?

SECTION B: ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS

1. Answer the following questions on Administrative records
 - a. What are administrative records?
 - b. List 8 potential uses/benefits of administrative records as a source of demographic data.
 - c. Demonstrate your understanding of challenges of administrative records as a source of demographic data by writing brief notes on the following statements (use practical examples):
 - i. The variables may not match with the preferred statistical concepts.
 - ii. Vulnerability to changes in legislation or administrative practice.
 - iii. Administrative data may not be timely.
 - iv. Quality issues given the imperfections in administrative data sources.
 - d. "Zambia as a country can utilize administrative records in demographic estimates". Discuss the measures that need to be put in place to actualise this thought.
2. Each of the sources of Demographic data has its own advantages and limitations. This, however, does not preclude the complementary use of data generated through household surveys with data from other sources such as censuses and administrative records.
 - a. Discuss the complementarities of the data sources.
 - b. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Systems taken together, are known as Vital Registration System

- i. Distinguish between Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Systems
 - ii. What are known as vital events in Demography
 - iii. What are the sources of data for vital statistics
 - iv. What are some of the uses of civil registration records (for administrative purposes and for individuals)
 - c. Discuss the Population register as a data collection system with reference to the following
 - i. Briefly write on the coordination arrangements between the population register and the civil registration and vital statistics systems
 - ii. What are the five (5) main uses of the population register?
 - iii. State the 3 main issues analysts should consider when using data
3.
 - a. Discuss the undertaking of a population Census in Zambia, in line with the following, clearly giving practical examples.
 - iv. Using any six (6) preparatory works involved in organising a census, explain how a Census is organized in Zambia.
 - v. Define the two main types of a population count and explain why both are undertaken in Zambia
 - vi. Explain data processing in a Census
 - vii. What is meant by evaluation of results in a Census? Discuss methods used to evaluate a Census.
 - b. Enumerate the merits and demerits of survey undertaking as compared to census of population and housing conducted in Zambia.

THE END